## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA CHARLESTON DIVISION

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, : 2: 22-cr-00139

: August 11, 2022

versus

: (Pages 1 - 65)

TYRONE COX, FREDERICK WENDELL MCCRAY, and KEVIN WILLIAM DUKES

Defendants: :

TRANSCRIPT OF PLEA BEFORE THE HONORABLE BRUCE HOWE HENDRICKS, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

## APPEARANCES:

For the Government: ALLESSANDRA E. STEWART

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Court Reporter:

LISA D. SMITH, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter P.O. Box 835 Charleston, SC 29401

Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript produced by computer.

1 separate case, just a procedural question for you. 2 THE COURT: Yeah. Yeah. 3 (Off-the-record discussion.) 4 THE COURT: So, what's the word, ma'am? 5 MS. STEWART: Your Honor, I had a text from defense 6 counsel who said that she was running 15 minutes behind due to 7 traffic. And I told her that we were waiting for her. Okay. Well, I hate for you guys to get 8 THE COURT: 9 I don't mind going forward. I think we should go 10 forward, and let's do what we can. And then, you know, if 11 you've got another AUSA who can stick around --12 MS. STEWART: No. I mean, I'll stick around, 13 your Honor. 14 THE COURT: I don't want to have to do it twice, 15 but --16 MR. TOPOREK: Your Honor, I have no objection. MR. MURPHY: And that's fine, Judge. 17 THE COURT: I've got another hearing myself at 3:00. 18 19 MS. STEWART: Oh, okay. 20 THE COURT: Sorry about that, Marshals, you know, 21 bringing them all in here. 22 MR. TOPOREK: Ma'am, would you like me to give this 23 to the clerk? 24 THE COURT: Yeah. Thank you. I may go ahead and 25 start in about one minute though and then do hers.

1 MR. TOPOREK: I've heard you've got a graduation this 2 afternoon. THE COURT: We do. You're all welcome to come. 3 4 Yeah, we're looking forward to that. 5 MR. TOPOREK: That is great. 6 THE COURT: Thank you. 7 We're going to go ahead and get started. And I don't 8 know if the marshals want to keep the defendant in the 9 courtroom whose lawyer is not here. Whatever suits you all. 10 I really appreciate y'all going to the effort here. So, it's 11 whatever, but I'm going to go ahead and proceed. 12 We're going to do them all at once -- two of them at 13 once? 14 MS. STEWART: That's fine, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: All right. Yep. Let's go ahead and do 16 that. And we're pleading to indictments, correct? 17 MS. STEWART: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: Not informations? 18 19 MS. STEWART: Yes, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Okay. 21 MS. STEWART: And as a housekeeping matter, the 22 government did move to dismiss Count 19 of the indictment. 23 THE COURT: Okay. 24 MS. STEWART: And we would just ask that that be

granted before the defendants enter their pleas.

1 THE COURT: It's granted. 2 And do we have copies of the plea agreements down there, Madam Clerk? 3 4 MR. MURPHY: It's straight-up, Judge. No plea 5 agreements. 6 THE COURT: No plea agreements for anybody? 7 MR. MURPHY: No, ma'am. Okay. All right. Let's go ahead, Madam 8 THE COURT: 9 Clerk. And let's have -- the defendants that are pleading, 10 let's just have them stand up to the podium next to their 11 lawyers. DEPUTY CLERK: All right. So, this would be Mr. 12 13 Frederick McCray and Mr. Tyrone Cox? 14 MR. MURPHY: Yes, ma'am. 15 DEPUTY CLERK: Okay. 16 MS. STEWART: And, your Honor, I don't know if you 17 need me to call the case, but --THE COURT: Yeah, in a second. Let's just let them 18 19 get situated. So, it's Mr. McCray on the left standing next 20 to his counsel. 21 All right. So, go ahead and swear them in, Madam 22 Clerk. 23 DEPUTY CLERK: Yes, ma'am. 24 (Defendants sworn.) THE COURT: Okay. So, I'm going to go from left to 25

right, Mr. Murphy. And you represent Mr. Cox. 1 2 And, Mr. Toporek -- wait. 3 Mr. Murphy, you represent Mr. McCray? 4 MR. MURPHY: That's correct, yes. 5 THE COURT: And, Mr. Toporek, you represent Mr. Cox. 6 And I'm going to go from left to right. 7 So, Mr. Murphy, have you been able to communicate 8 just fine with your client? 9 MR. MURPHY: I have, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: And your client, for the record, is Mr. 11 Tyrone Cox. 12 And let me ask. Madam U.S. Attorney, did you call 13 the case in full? 14 MS. STEWART: I did not, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Go ahead. I'm sorry. 16 MS. STEWART: Your Honor, the United States calls the matter of the United States vs. Frederick McCray and Tyrone 17 22-cr-139. 18 Cox; case number 2: 19 THE COURT: Okay. And so, you've been able to 20 communicate just fine with your client, Mr. Murphy? 21 MR. MURPHY: I have, your Honor. THE COURT: And that's Mr. McCray. 22 23 And, Mr. Toporek, you've been able to communicate 24 just fine with your client, Mr. Cox? 25 MR. TOPOREK: I have, your Honor.

1 THE COURT: And, Mr. Murphy, have you explained to 2 your client the charge or charges contained in the indictment 3 and the possible punishment and his constitutional rights, 4 including the right to a jury trial? 5 MR. MURPHY: I have, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: And, Mr. Toporek, have you done the same? 7 MR. TOPOREK: Yes, ma'am. 8 THE COURT: And, in your opinion, does your client 9 understand the charges, the punishment, and his rights, Mr. 10 Murphy? 11 MR. MURPHY: He does, your Honor. THE COURT: And, Mr. Toporek? 12 13 MR. TOPOREK: Yes, ma'am, he does. 14 THE COURT: And how does your client indicate he 15 wishes to plead, Mr. Murphy? 16 MR. MURPHY: Guilty, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: And, Mr. Toporek? 18 MR. TOPOREK: He wishes to plead guilty, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: And do you agree with that decision, Mr. 20 Murphy? 21 MR. MURPHY: I do, your Honor. 22 And, Mr. Toporek, do you agree with that THE COURT: 23 decision on behalf of Mr. Cox? MR. TOPOREK: Yes, ma'am. 24 25 THE COURT: All right. And from your own

1 investigation of the facts and circumstances of this case, do 2 you feel that the government could produce sufficient evidence 3 to convince a jury of his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and 4 that if he were to stand trial, his conviction would be 5 probable? 6 MR. MURPHY: I do, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: And, Mr. Toporek? 8 MR. TOPOREK: Yes, ma'am, your Honor. 9 THE COURT: And, Mr. Murphy, has your client been 10 ordered to submit to a mental examination to determine his competency? 11 12 MR. MURPHY: No, ma'am. 13 THE COURT: And, Mr. Toporek? 14 MR. TOPOREK: No, ma'am. 15 THE COURT: And y'all are free to take your masks 16 down when you're talking, if that helps. I know it's 17 uncomfortable. And your clients can as well if they want 18 while they're talking, that's fine. And just put them back on when we're done, all right? 19 20 Do you have any doubt as to your client's competency 21 to plead, Mr. Murphy? 22 MR. MURPHY: I do not, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: And, Mr. Toporek?

MR. TOPOREK: No, ma'am, I don't.

THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. McCray, and Mr. Cox, you

24

are both now under oath. And if you answer any of my questions falsely, your answers could later be used against you in another prosecution for making a false statement or perjury.

Do you understand, Mr. McCray?

DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox?

DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And I've been informed that both of you wish to change the pleas you previously entered of not guilty before the U.S. Magistrate Judge to guilty.

Is that correct, Mr. McCray?

DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox?

DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: But before I can accept your pleas, I've got to make sure that they're made freely and voluntarily, so I'm going to ask you some questions. If you don't understand the questions, just let me know so I can explain them to you. And you all can stop and talk to your lawyers about any matter at any time during this proceeding. And just let me know, raise your hand, and I'll let you all talk privately, if that's what you need to do.

Do you understand that, Mr. McCray?

DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.

1 THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox? 2 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 3 THE COURT: So, Mr. McCray, how old are you? 4 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Forty-one. 5 THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox? 6 DEFENDANT COX: Forty-one. 7 THE COURT: And where were you born, Mr. McCray? DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Charleston, South Carolina. 8 9 THE COURT: All right. Is this the lawyer for -that we're missing? 10 11 MS. STEWART: Yes, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: All right. Well, let's scratch and start 13 all over again. Bring her on up. Let's go. 14 MS. STEWART: Your Honor, do you wish me to re-call it? 15 16 THE COURT: Yes. 17 MS. STEWART: Your Honor, recalling the matter of 18 United States vs. Frederick McCray, Tyrone Cox, and Kevin Dukes; Case No. 2: 22-cr-139. 19 20 THE COURT: Go ahead and swear them in. 21 (Defendants sworn.) 22 THE COURT: All right. So, now, Mr. Murphy, it's 23 easier for me to just do it all over again. We hadn't gotten that far. 24 25 You've been able to communicate just fine with your

client, Mr. McCray, right? 1 2 MR. MURPHY: I have, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: All right. And, Ms. Bax, have you been 4 able to communicate just fine with your client, Mr. Dukes? 5 MS. RICHARDSON-BAX: Yes, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: And, Mr. Toporek, on behalf of Mr. Cox? 7 MR. TOPOREK: Yes, ma'am, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: And have you explained to your client the 9 charge or charges contained in the indictment, the possible 10 punishment, and his constitutional rights, including the right to a jury trial, Mr. Murphy? 11 MR. MURPHY: Yes, ma'am. 12 13 THE COURT: And, Ms. Bax? 14 MS. RICHARDSON-BAX: Yes, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: And, Mr. Toporek? 16 MR. TOPOREK: I have, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: And in your opinions, do your clients 18 understand the charges, the punishment, and their rights? 19 Mr. Murphy? 20 MR. MURPHY: He does. 21 THE COURT: Ms. Bax? 22 MS. RICHARDSON-BAX: Yes, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: And, Mr. Toporek? 24 MR. TOPOREK: Mr. Cox does, your Honor.

Thank you.

THE COURT:

1 And how does your client indicate he wishes to plead, 2 Mr. Murphy. 3 MR. MURPHY: Guilty, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: And, Ms. Bax? 5 MS. RICHARDSON-BAX: Guilty, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: And, Mr. Toporek? 7 MR. TOPOREK: Guilty, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: And do you agree with that decision, Mr. 9 Murphy? MR. MURPHY: 10 I do. 11 THE COURT: Ms. Bax? 12 MS. RICHARDSON-BAX: Yes, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: And, Mr. Toporek? 14 MR. TOPOREK: Yes, ma'am, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: And from your own investigation of the 16 facts and circumstances of this case, do you feel that the 17 government could produce sufficient evidence to convince a 18 jury of your client's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and if 19 they were to stand trial, that their conviction would be 20 probable, Mr. Murphy? 21 MR. MURPHY: I do, your Honor. 22 THE COURT: And, Ms. Bax? 23 MS. RICHARDSON-BAX: Yes, your Honor. 24 THE COURT: And, Mr. Toporek?

MR. TOPOREK: Yes, ma'am, your Honor.

1 THE COURT: And have any of your clients been ordered 2 to submit to a mental examination to determine their 3 competency to stand trial? 4 Mr. Murphy, on behalf of Mr. McCray? 5 MR. MURPHY: No, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Ms. Bax, on behalf of Mr. Dukes? 7 MS. RICHARDSON-BAX: No, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: And, Mr. Toporek, on behalf of Mr. Cox? 9 MR. TOPOREK: He as not, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: And do you have any doubt as to your 11 client's competence to plead at this time, Mr. Murphy? 12 MR. MURPHY: No, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Ms. Bax? 14 MS. RICHARDSON-BAX: No, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: And, Mr. Toporek? 16 MR. TOPOREK: I don't, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: And so, now Mr. McCray, Mr. Cox, and Mr. 18 Dukes, you are all now under oath. And if you answer any of 19 my questions falsely, your answers could later be used against 20 you in another prosecution for perjury or making a false 21 statement. Do you understand that, Mr. McCray? 22 23 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 24 THE COURT: Do you understand that, Mr. Dukes? DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 25

1 THE COURT: Do you understand that, Mr. Cox? 2 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 3 THE COURT: And I've been informed that each of you 4 wish to change the pleas you previously entered of not guilty 5 to guilty today. 6 Is that true, Mr. McCray? DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 7 8 THE COURT: And is that true, Mr. Dukes? 9 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 10 THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox? 11 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 12 THE COURT: Before I can accept these pleas, I'm 13 going to have to make sure that the pleas are made freely and 14 voluntarily from each of you, so I'm going to ask each of you 15 some questions. And if you don't understand my questions, let 16 me know. I'll try to explain it to you. We can call a 17 timeout at any time, and I'll let you have a private 18 conversation with your lawyer if you need to talk to them 19 before you answer questions. 20 Do you understand that, Mr. McCray? 21 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 22 THE COURT: And, Mr. Dukes? 23 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 24 THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox?

DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am.

1		THE COURT: All right. So, Mr. McCray, how old are
2	you?	
3		DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Forty-one.
4		THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?
5		DEFENDANT DUKES: Thirty-six.
6		THE COURT: Mr. Cox?
7		DEFENDANT COX: Forty-one.
8		THE COURT: And where were you born, Mr. McCray?
9		DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Charleston, South Carolina.
10		THE COURT: All right. And, Mr. Dukes?
11		DEFENDANT DUKES: Charleston, South Carolina.
12		THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox?
13		DEFENDANT COX: Charleston, South Carolina.
14		THE COURT: How far did you get in school, Mr.
15	McCray?	
16		DEFENDANT MCCRAY: GED.
17		THE COURT: And, Mr. Dukes?
18		DEFENDANT DUKES: GED.
19		THE COURT: Mr. Cox?
20		DEFENDANT COX: Tenth grade.
21		THE COURT: Tenth grade. Okay.
22		And what was the last job you had, Mr. McCray?
23		DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Allied Crawford Steel.
24		THE COURT: And, Mr. Dukes?
25		DEFENDANT DUKES: The Crab House downtown.

1 THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox? 2 DEFENDANT COX: At a landscaping company. 3 THE COURT: Landscaping. Have you ever been treated 4 for alcohol abuse or drug abuse, Mr. McCray? DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, your Honor. 5 6 THE COURT: When was that? 7 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Probably 2000, something like 8 that. 9 THE COURT: About five years ago, 10 years ago, what? 10 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: No. 2000. 11 THE COURT: Oh, 2000. That's 22 years ago. Okay. 12 Are you taking anything now, any kind of medication or drugs 13 or alcohol? 14 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: No, ma'am. 15 THE COURT: All right. And how about you, Mr. Dukes? 16 Have you ever been treated for alcohol abuse, or drug abuse, 17 or mental illness? 18 DEFENDANT DUKES: No, ma'am. 19 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 20 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 21 THE COURT: You have? 22 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 23 THE COURT: And when was that? 24 DEFENDANT COX: 2019, I believe. 25 THE COURT: All right. Did you finish the program?

1 DEFENDANT COX: No, ma'am. 2 THE COURT: All right. So, has any of you taken any 3 medication, drugs, or alcohol of any type in the last 4 24 hours, Mr. McCray? DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 5 6 THE COURT: What did you take? 7 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Diabetic medicine. THE COURT: Is that all? 8 9 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 10 THE COURT: Does it interfere with your ability to think and understand what's going on here today? 11 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: No, ma'am. 12 13 THE COURT: And, Mr. Dukes, how about you? 14 DEFENDANT DUKES: Diabetic medication and high blood 15 pressure medicine. 16 THE COURT: Okay. And does that interfere with your 17 ability to understand? 18 DEFENDANT DUKES: No, ma'am. 19 THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox? 20 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 21 THE COURT: What did you take? 22 DEFENDANT COX: Zyrtec. 23 THE COURT: What's that? 24 DEFENDANT COX: For allergies. 25 THE COURT: Okay. Does it interfere with your

1 ability to understand what's going on? 2 DEFENDANT COX: No, ma'am. 3 THE COURT: So, are you aware of any physical, 4 emotional or nervous problem that might keep you from 5 understanding what you're doing, Mr. McCray? 6 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: No. ma'am. 7 THE COURT: And, Mr. Dukes? 8 DEFENDANT DUKES: No, ma'am. 9 THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox? 10 DEFENDANT COX: No, ma'am. 11 THE COURT: Do you understand that you're pleading 12 guilty, Mr. McCray? 13 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 14 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 15 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 16 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 17 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 18 THE COURT: Do you agree, Mr. Murphy, that your client knows and understands what he's doing? 19 20 MR. MURPHY: I do agree, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: And, Ms. Bax, do you agree that your 22 client knows and understands what he's doing? 23 MS. RICHARDSON-BAX: Yes, your Honor. 24 THE COURT: And, Mr. Toporek? 25 MR. TOPOREK: He does, your Honor.

1 THE COURT: It appears to me that Mr. McCray, Mr. Cox 2 and Mr. Dukes are all competent to plead to the charges, and I 3 so find for purposes of the record. 4 So, I'm going to ask each of you a series of 5 questions about your lawyers that we do for every time we do a 6 plea like this. All right? 7 So, are you satisfied, Mr. McCray, with the manner in which your lawyer has advised you and represented you? 8 9 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 10 11 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 12 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 13 14 THE COURT: And have you talked with your lawyer for 15 as often and as long as you felt it was necessary for him to 16 represent you, Mr. McCray? 17 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 18 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 19 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 20 THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox? 21 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 22 THE COURT: Do you a need any more time to talk to 23 your lawyer, Mr. McCray? 24 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?

1	DEFENDANT DUKES: No, ma'am.
2	THE COURT: Mr. Cox?
3	DEFENDANT COX: No, ma'am.
4	THE COURT: Did you understand all your conversations
5	with your lawyer, Mr. McCray?
6	DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.
7	THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?
8	DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am.
9	THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox?
10	DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am, I do.
11	THE COURT: Have your lawyers done everything for you
12	that you felt they could have or should have done, Mr. McCray?
13	DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, your Honor.
14	THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?
15	DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am.
16	THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox?
17	DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am.
18	THE COURT: Have your lawyers failed to do anything
19	you asked him or her to do, Mr. McCray?
20	DEFENDANT MCCRAY: No, ma'am.
21	THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?
22	DEFENDANT DUKES: No, ma'am.
23	THE COURT: Mr. Cox?
24	DEFENDANT COX: No, ma'am.
25	THE COURT: Is there anything you wanted your lawyer

to do for you before today that he or she hasn't done, Mr. 1 2 McCray? DEFENDANT MCCRAY: No, ma'am. 3 4 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 5 DEFENDANT DUKES: No, ma'am. THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 6 7 DEFENDANT COX: No, ma'am. 8 THE COURT: Are you completely satisfied then with 9 your lawyer's services, Mr. McCray? DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 10 THE COURT: And, Mr. Dukes? 11 12 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 13 THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox? 14 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 15 THE COURT: Do you have any complaint at all that you 16 want to make to the Court about your lawyer, Mr. McCray? 17 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: No. ma'am. 18 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 19 DEFENDANT DUKES: No, ma'am. 20 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 21 DEFENDANT COX: No, ma'am. 22 THE COURT: So, under the Constitution and laws of 23 the United States, you each have a right to plead not guilty. 24 And if you plead not guilty, you're entitled to a trial by a 25 jury, during which you'd have the right to the assistance of

1 your lawyer for your defense on the charges contained in the 2 indictment. 3 Do you understand that, Mr. McCray? 4 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 5 THE COURT: And, Mr. Dukes? 6 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 7 THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox? 8 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 9 THE COURT: If you were to go to trial, you'd be 10 presumed to be innocent, and the government would be required 11 to prove you guilty by competent evidence and beyond a reasonable doubt before you could be found guilty, and you 12 13 wouldn't have to prove that you were innocent. 14 Do you understand that, Mr. McCray? 15 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes. ma'am. 16 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 17 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 18 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 19 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 20 THE COURT: So, in the course of a trial, the 21 witnesses for the government would have to come to court and 22 testify in your presence, and your lawyers could cross-examine 23 those prosecution witnesses, object to evidence offered by the government, and offer evidence on your behalf. 24

Do you understand that, Mr. McCray?

1 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 2 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 3 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 4 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 5 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 6 THE COURT: At a trial you'd have the right to 7 testify if you chose to do so, but you'd also have the right 8 not to testify. And no inference or suggestion of guilt could 9 be drawn from the fact that you didn't testify. 10 Do you understand that, Mr. McCray? DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 11 12 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 13 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 14 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 15 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 16 THE COURT: At a trial you'd have the right to the 17 issuance of subpoenas for compulsory process to compel the 18 attendance of witnesses to come into court and testify for you 19 in your defense. 20 Do you understand that, Mr. McCray? 21 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 22 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 23 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 24 THE COURT: Mr. Cox?

DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty and I accept your plea, you're going to waive your right to that jury trial and the other rights I've discussed, there won't be a trial, and I'll enter a judgment of guilty and sentence you on the basis of your guilty plea after considering a presentence report.

Do you understand that, Mr. McCray?

DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?

DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox?

DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And if you plead guilty and I accept your plea, you'll also each have to give up your right not to incriminate yourself, since I'm going to ask you some questions about what you did in order to satisfy myself that you're guilty as charged, and you'll each have to acknowledge your guilt here in open court on the record.

Do you understand, Mr. McCray?

DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?

DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox?

DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: So, you may have given an incriminating statement in this case. If you plead guilty, you waive or

give up the right to contest or challenge whether any such statement was made freely and voluntarily in accordance with all your constitutional rights.

Do you understand that, Mr. McCray?

DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?

DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox?

DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: You may have a defense or defenses to the charges against you. Do you understand that if you plead guilty, you waive or give up any defense or defenses to the charge against you, Mr. McCray?

DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?

DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox?

DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty and I accept your plea, you may be required to forfeit or make restitution to the victim or victims of your acts, either by payment of money or in personal service, as might be directed by the Court. If restitution or personal service is ordered, failure to comply could be a basis for revoking any period of supervision.

Do you understand that, Mr. McCray?

1 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 2 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 3 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 4 THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox? 5 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 6 THE COURT: Mr. McCray, are you on probation or 7 parole for anything else? 8 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: No. ma'am. 9 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes, are you on probation or parole for anything else? 10 11 DEFENDANT DUKES: No. ma'am. THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 12 13 DEFENDANT COX: No, ma'am, I'm not. 14 THE COURT: Do you understand that when you plead 15 guilty, you admit the truth of the charge that's been made 16 against you, Mr. McCray? 17 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 18 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 19 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 20 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 21 22 THE COURT: And now that I've discussed your rights 23 with you, do you still want to plead guilty, Mr. McCray? 24 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 25 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?

1 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 2 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 3 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: So, the offense or offenses to which 4 5 you're pleading guilty are felonies. And if your pleas are accepted, you're going to be adjudged guilty of that offense. 6 7 And such adjudication may deprive you of valuable civil 8 rights, such as the right to vote, the right to hold public 9 office, the right to serve on a jury, and the right to ever 10 again possess a firearm or even a single piece of ammunition. 11 Do you understand that, Mr. McCray? DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 12 13 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 14 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 15 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 16 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 17 THE COURT: Do any of these offenses carry a maximum 18 of 20 or more, Madam U.S. Attorney? MS. STEWART: Yes, your Honor. 19 20 THE COURT: So, if the offense carries a maximum of 21 20 years or more, a probationary sentence is unavailable under 22 18 U.S.C. Section 3561(a)(1). 23 Do you understand that, Mr. McCray? 24 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?

1 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 2 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 3 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 4 THE COURT: If it's applicable, you may be required 5 to forfeit certain property to the government. 6 Do you understand, Mr. McCray? 7 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 8 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 9 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 10 11 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 12 THE COURT: If you plead guilty, then I'll have to 13 determine your sentences under the Sentencing Reform Act of 14 1984. And the Sentencing Commission has issued guidelines for 15 judges to follow in formulating sentences in criminal cases. 16 So, I'm required to consider the statutory factors under 18 17 Section 3553(a) as well as those advisory guidelines. 18 And have you and your lawyers talked about how those 19 guidelines and statutory factors might affect your sentence, 20 Mr. McCray? 21 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 22 THE COURT: And, Mr. Dukes? 23 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 24 THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox?

DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: So, your lawyers can only give you an estimate of what your guideline range might be.

Do you understand that the sentence I may impose may be different from any estimate that your lawyer might have given you, Mr. McCray?

DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?

DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox?

DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: I'm not even going to be able to determine the guideline sentence for your cases until after the presentence report's been done, you and the government have had a chance to look at the presentence report and object if you wish.

Do you understand that, Mr. McCray?

DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Dukes?

DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Mr. Cox?

DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: So, your sentencing ranges can be affected by what is called relevant conduct. And that means you could be held accountable for conduct in which you were directly involved in preparation for, during, or in the course

of attempting to avoid responsibility for the offense with which you've been charged. It also means that where you have been involved in any jointly undertaken criminal activity with other people, you will be held accountable for the conduct of other people if it was both in furtherance of your jointly undertaken activity, and reasonably foreseeable in connection with that activity.

Do you understand that, Mr. McCray?

DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Dukes?

DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox?

DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Did you all discuss that concept of relevant conduct with your lawyers, Mr. McCray?

DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?

DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Mr. Cox?

DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: After it's been determined what guidelines will apply to your cases, then I've got the authority, in some circumstances, to impose a sentence that's either more severe or less severe than that called for by the guidelines.

1	Do you understand, Mr. McCray?
2	DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.
3	THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?
4	DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am.
5	THE COURT: Mr. Cox?
6	DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am.
7	THE COURT: Under some circumstances, you or the
8	government may have the right to appeal any sentence that I
9	might impose.
10	Do you understand, Mr. McCray?
11	DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.
12	THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?
13	DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am.
14	THE COURT: Mr. Cox?
15	DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am.
16	THE COURT: So, parole has been abolished, and if
17	you're sentenced to prison, you won't be released on parole.
18	Do you understand, Mr. McCray?
19	DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.
20	THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?
21	DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am.
22	THE COURT: Mr. Cox?
23	DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am.
24	THE COURT: So, under the Sentencing Reform Act, the
25	Court may order a term of supervised release to follow

imprisonment in any case. But the Court must order a term of 1 2 supervised release if a sentence of more than one year is imposed or if it's required by statute. 3 4 Do you understand that, Mr. McCray? 5 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 6 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 7 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 8 9 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 10 THE COURT: So, when you're placed on supervised 11 release, you are restricted as to the places you might go and 12 the things you might do, and you must report to the 13 authorities on a regular basis. 14 Do you understand that, Mr. McCray? 15 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes. ma'am. 16 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 17 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 18 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 19 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 20 THE COURT: If you were to violate any term or 21 condition of that supervised release, your supervision could 22 be revoked and you could be given more time in prison. 23 Do you understand that, Mr. McCray? 24 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?

1 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 2 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 3 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 4 THE COURT: So, you've heard your lawyers tell me 5 that they've explained to you the charges against you, the 6 possible punishment, and your constitutional rights. And they 7 say that you understand all these things. 8 Is that true, Mr. McCray? 9 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 10 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 11 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 12 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 13 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 14 THE COURT: Do you understand what's going on here 15 this afternoon, Mr. McCray? 16 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 17 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 18 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 19 20 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 21 THE COURT: Have you each received a copy of the 22 indictment, which is the written charges made against you in 23 this case, Mr. McCray? 24 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 25 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?

1 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 2 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 3 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 4 THE COURT: Have you discussed with your lawyers the 5 charges in the indictment and the case in general, Mr. McCray? 6 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 7 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 8 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 9 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 10 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: Have you told your lawyer everything 11 12 about your case, Mr. McCray? 13 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 14 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 15 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 16 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 17 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 18 THE COURT: So, I'd ask Madam U.S. Attorney to please 19 summarize the indictment and place the elements and the 20 penalties, including any minimum mandatories if there are any. 21 MR. TOPOREK: Your Honor, may I ask the U.S. Attorney 22 a quick question off the record? 23 THE COURT: Sure. Uh-huh. 24 MR. TOPOREK: Thank you. 25 (Discussion off the record.)

THE COURT: Okay. Y'all are all squared?

MR. TOPOREK: Yes, ma'am. Thank you.

THE COURT: Madam U.S. attorney.

MS. STEWART: Yes, your Honor.

The charges in the indictment -- I'll break them down by defendant. But McCray is charged in Count 1, which is a conspiracy count. He is charged with being attributable -- accountable to five kilograms of cocaine, 500 grams of methamphetamine, and a quantity of heroin as part of this conspiracy.

He is charged in Count 2 with possession with intent to distribute 28 grams of cocaine base; and Count 3 with a 924(c) charge, which means carrying a firearm in furtherance of a drug-trafficking crime; and Count 4, with felon in possession of a firearm and ammunition; and then in Counts 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 26, which are nine counts of unlawful use of a communication facility.

Defendant Cox is charged in Count 1 of the conspiracy with five kilograms of cocaine. He is charged in Count 5 with possession with intent to distribute 28 grams or more of cocaine base, and also in Count 10 with the same charge. He is charged in Count 6 with a 924(c) charge for carrying a firearm in furtherance of a drug-trafficking crime. And he is charged in Count 7 with felon in possession -- unlawful possession of ammunition. He is also charged in Counts 21,

26, 27 and 28, which is four counts of unlawful use of a communication facility.

Defendant Dukes is charged in Count 1 with conspiracy. And his attributable weight is 500 grams of cocaine, a quantity of methamphetamine, and a quantity of heroin. He is also charged in Count 17 with a single count of unlawful use of a communication facility.

The elements of those charges are as follows: For Count 1, which is a conspiracy to distribute cocaine, methamphetamine and heroin, the elements are, one, that there was an agreement between the defendant and another person to distribute and/or possess with intent to distribute, cocaine, cocaine base, methamphetamine and heroin; two, that the defendant knew of this agreement or conspiracy; three, that the defendant knowingly and voluntarily participated in or became a part of this agreement or conspiracy; and four, the defendant is accountable for at least the amount of narcotics charged in the indictment. Again, that being, for McCray, five kilograms or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine, and a quantity of heroin.

As to Defendant Cox, we would need to additionally prove that five -- that the amount accountable to him is five kilograms or more of a mixture or substance containing a

detectable amount of cocaine.

As it pertains to Defendant Dukes, the government would be responsible for proving that the amount attributable to Dukes is 500 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine, a quantity of methamphetamine, and a quantity of heroin.

As to Count 2, which is McCray being charged in that count, and Counts 5 and 10, in which Cox is being charged with possession with intent to distribute and distribution of various substances, the government would need to prove, one, that the defendant possessed the amount of controlled substance alleged in the indictment; two, that the defendant knew that the substance possessed was a controlled substance under the law at the time of possession; three, that the defendant did so with the intent -- he possessed with the intent to distribute the controlled substance; and four, that the amount possessed or distributed equals at least the amount alleged in the indictment. And those charges, 28 grams or more of cocaine base.

For Count 3, as to Defendant McCray, and Count 6 as to Defendant Cox, they're both charged with possession of a firearm in furtherance of drug-trafficking, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 924(c), the government would need to prove the following elements: One, that the defendant committed a federal drug-trafficking crime; two, the defendant knowingly

used, carried, or possessed a firearm; and three, that the defendant's use or carrying of the firearm or possession of the firearm was during and in relation to -- or possession -- I apologize. Possession of a firearm was in furtherance of a drug-trafficking crime.

As to Counts 4 as it pertains to Defendant McCray, and Count 7 as it pertains to Defendant Cox, they are both charged with felony possession of a firearm and/or ammunition, the government would need to prove, one, that the defendant knowingly possessed a firearm or ammunition; two, at the time he possessed the firearm or ammunition, the defendant had been previously convicted of a crime, punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year; three, that the defendant knew that he was a felon or prohibited person; four, that the possession of the firearm or ammunition was in or affecting interstate commerce, meaning that the firearm or ammunition was shipped, transported in interstate or foreign commerce, where the firearm and ammunition received was shipped, transported in interstate for foreign commerce.

As to the unlawful use of a communication facility count, which are Counts 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 and 26, 27 and 28, the government would need to prove, one, that the defendant knowingly used a communication facility. In this instance, for each charge, that would be a cellphone; and, two, with the intent to commit, cause or facilitate the

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commission of a drug felony; in this case, conspiracy to commit -- to possess with intent to distribute and to distribute narcotics. Those are the elements.

Your Honor, would you like me to proceed with the penalties now?

THE COURT: Sure. Thank you.

MS. STEWART: As to Count 1, the conspiracy charge for defendants McCray and Cox, as to the weight that is attributable that qualifies for a mandatory minimum under 841(b)(1)(A), that is a Class A felony, which, the mandatory minimum is 10 years up to life imprisonment. The fine is a maximum of \$10 million; the supervised release of up to five years; and a special assessment of a hundred dollars. If the defendant has one or more prior qualifying convictions of a serious drug felony or a serious violent felony, and the government had provided proper notice under 851, it would have been imprisonment of at least 15 years and up to life, a fine of up to \$20 million, supervised release up to 10 years, and a special assessment of a hundred dollars. And if the defendant has two or more prior qualifying convictions, and the government had filed the 851 notifications, it would have been imprisonment of at least 25 years and up to life.

Your Honor, the government has not filed 851 notices.

THE COURT: Okay. Madam Newly Anointed Chief of the Charleston Division U.S. Probation Office, Ms. Frye,

congratulations. And, yes, what are you correcting us on?

PROBATION OFFICER: The supervised release terms are a mandatory minimum. They're actually up to life.

MS. STEWART: Oh, I apologize.

PROBATION OFFICER: Our minimum, and then up to life, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Thank you very much.

MS. STEWART: Thank you for the correction.

THE COURT: All right. Anything further?

MS. STEWART: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Of course. Of course.

MS. STEWART: For Count 1, Count 2, Count 5 and Count 10, which are both conspiracy and possession with intent to distribute quantities that qualify for the 841(b)(1)(B) weight, those are Class B felonies, with a mandatory minimum of imprisonment of five years up to 40 years, a fine of up to \$5 million, supervised release for at least four years, special assessment of a hundred dollars, and if the defendant has one or more prior qualifying convictions, imprisonment of at least 10 years and up to life, a fine up to \$8 million, supervised release of up to eight years, and a special assessment of a hundred dollars.

As to Count 1 and Count 5, which are conspiracy as well as possession with intent to distribute a C quantity, those are all Class C felonies, which is a maximum period of

imprisonment of not more than 20 years, a fine of a million dollars, supervised release for at least three years, special assessment of a hundred dollars, and if the defendant has one or more qualifying convictions, imprisonment of up to 30 years, a fine up to \$2 million, supervised release of six years, and a special assessment of hundred dollars.

As to Counts 3 and 6, which involve possession of a firearm in furtherance of drug trafficking, that is, if it is possessed in furtherance of a drug-trafficking crime, it is a Class A felony with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than five years, and a maximum term of life imprisonment consecutive to each and every other count, a fine of up to \$250,000, supervised release for five years, and a special assessment of a hundred dollars.

And, your Honor, I don't believe any of the enhancements apply in this case, so I'm not going to read those enhancements.

As to Count 4 and Count 7, felony possession of a firearm and/or ammunition, these are Class C felonies with imprisonment of not more than 10 years, a fine of up to \$250,000, supervised release for three years, special assessment of a hundred dollars, and if the defendant has at least three prior qualifying convictions for a violent felony or serious drug offense, under 18 U.S.C. Section 924(e), a mandatory term of imprisonment of 15 years and a maximum term

of imprisonment of life, a fine of \$250,000, and a term of supervised release of not more than five years in addition to any term of imprisonment, plus a special assessment of a hundred dollars.

And as to Count 16, all of the unlawful use of a communication facility counts, which are 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26 and 27 and 28, those are Class E felonies, which are subject to imprisonment for not more than four years, a fine of \$250,000, supervised release for one year, and a special assessment of a hundred dollars, and if the defendant has one or more prior qualifying convictions for violations of 843, a federal narcotic statute, imprisonment for not more than eight years, a fine of \$250,000, and a term of supervised release of not more than three years in addition to any term of imprisonment, plus a special assessment of a hundred dollars.

THE COURT: Okay. You can breathe now.

Okay. Having heard all of that, and having gone over your cases thoroughly with your lawyers, do you understand the nature of the charges against you and the range of possible punishments, Mr. McCray?

DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Dukes?

DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox?

1 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 2 THE COURT: And, do you still want to plead guilty, Mr. McCray? 3 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 4 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 5 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 6 7 THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox? DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 8 9 THE COURT: And there are minimum mandatory sentences 10 in regards to the firearms charges, correct, Madam U.S. Attornev? 11 MS. STEWART: That is correct, your Honor. 12 13 THE COURT: And those are between five and seven 14 years on those charges? 15 MS. STEWART: I apologize, your Honor. It's the --16 are you talking about the 924(c) charges? 17 THE COURT: Yes. 18 MS. STEWART: Yes. There's a mandatory minimum of 19 five years for each of those charges. 20 THE COURT: Consecutive to --21 MS. STEWART: Correct. 22 THE COURT: -- any other count. 23 MS. STEWART: Correct. 24 THE COURT: And any other sentence they might receive 25 on any other count.

1 Is that right, Madam Chief U.S. Probation Officer? 2 PROBATION OFFICER: Yes, ma'am. 3 THE COURT: Okay. Good. All right. 4 So, do you still want to plead guilty, Mr. McCray? 5 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 6 THE COURT: And, Mr. Dukes? 7 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 8 THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox? 9 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 10 THE COURT: Did you commit this offense, Mr. McCray? 11 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 12 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 13 14 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 15 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 16 THE COURT: So, I find each of the defendants fully comprehend and understand the general nature of the charges 17 18 against them and generally what elements the government would 19 have to prove if a trial were held. There are no plea 20 agreements. 21 But is there any other understanding or anything of 22 any sort? 23 MS. STEWART: Your Honor, the only understanding is 24 that the government could have pursued a superseding 25 indictment, and by them pleading today, the government is not

going forward with charges as to them in the superseding 1 2 indictment. THE COURT: Okay. Other than that, has anyone 3 4 promised you what sentence you will receive, Mr. McCray? DEFENDANT MCCRAY: No, ma'am. 5 6 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 7 DEFENDANT DUKES: No, ma'am. THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 8 9 DEFENDANT COX: No, ma'am. 10 THE COURT: Do you still want to plead guilty, Mr. 11 McCray? 12 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 13 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 14 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 15 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 16 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 17 THE COURT: Has anyone promised any of you anything 18 or held out any hope of a reward to get you to plead guilty, 19 Mr. McCray? 20 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: No. ma'am. 21 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 22 DEFENDANT DUKES: No. ma'am. 23 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 24 DEFENDANT COX: No, ma'am. 25 THE COURT: Has anyone threatened you, or pressured

1 you, used force or intimidated you to try to get you to plead 2 guilty, Mr. McCray? DEFENDANT MCCRAY: No, ma'am. 3 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 4 5 DEFENDANT DUKES: No, ma'am. THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 6 7 DEFENDANT COX: No, ma'am. 8 THE COURT: Have you each had enough time to decide 9 whether you really do want to plead guilty, Mr. McCray? 10 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 11 12 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 13 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? 14 DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 15 THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty of your own free 16 will and accord, Mr. McCray? 17 DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am. 18 THE COURT: Mr. Dukes? 19 DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am. 20 THE COURT: Mr. Cox? DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am. 21 22 THE COURT: All right. Madam U.S. Attorney, I'd ask 23 you to summarize the evidence for us. 24 MS. STEWART: Yes, your Honor. 25 Had the government's case proceeded to trial, it

1 would've proven the following facts beyond a reasonable doubt: 2 Specifically, as to Count 1, which is the conspiracy charge, 3 the government would have proven that, beginning on an exact 4 date unknown to the government but from at least in or around 5 January 2020, and continuing until at least February 24th, 6 2022, which was the time of the defendant's arrest, in the 7 District of South Carolina and elsewhere, the defendants, Frederick Wendell McCray, a/k/a, "Dub;" Tyrone Cox, a/k/a, "T" 8 9 or "Player;" Kevin Williams Dukes, a/k/a, "KD," and other 10 conspirators, known and unknown to the government, knowingly 11 and intentionally did combine, conspire, agree and have a tacit understanding with each other and with others both known 12 13 and unknown to the government, to knowingly, intentionally and 14 unlawfully possess with intent to distribute and to distribute 15 marijuana and heroin, both Schedule I controlled substances, 16 and cocaine, cocaine base, commonly known as "crack cocaine;" 17 and methamphetamine, all Schedule II controlled substances. 18 Specifically, a federal investigation revealed that 19 at all times during the relevant period, Frederick McCray was

Specifically, a federal investigation revealed that at all times during the relevant period, Frederick McCray was the leader of a drug-trafficking organization based in a neighborhood called Ten Mile in North Charleston, South Carolina. McCray had an extensive clientele base and was involved in the distribution of cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and marijuana to numerous buyers and associates. McCray ensured that members of the

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drug-trafficking organization, to include Kevin Dukes and others both named and unnamed in the indictment, were supplied with steady amounts of cocaine and crack cocaine for their own distribution. McCray relied on these individuals to distribute his cocaine. McCray also manufactured multiple ounce quantities of crack cocaine and had several locations that he used to cook his product.

During the relevant time period, McCray got his supply of cocaine from Tyrone Cox, as well as others, obtaining ounce quantities of cocaine at a time for redistribution. During the relevant time period, another defendant named in the indictment supplied and attempted to supply methamphetamine and other narcotics to McCray and other members of the drug-trafficking organization. As part of this federal investigation, the Federal Bureau of Investigation -- or FBI -- obtained Court authorization to wire-tap Frederick McCray's known cellphone, referred to as "target phone one," for 60 days; Kevin Dukes' known cellphone, referred to as "target phone two" for 30 days; and Tyrone Cox's known cellphone, referred to as "target phones five and six," for 30 days.

Had the government proceeded to trial, it would have introduced the testimony of an agent, qualified as a drug expert, to testify as to certain commonly known street terms, or code language, for cocaine, cocaine base -- also known as

crack cocaine -- methamphetamine and heroin, as well as the weights and prices of these narcotics, and that the defendants, McCray, Cox and Dukes, each used intercepted wire communications to discuss the price and quantity of narcotics being distributed, housed, cooked and supplied in furtherance of the drug-trafficking conspiracy.

Agents would have testified, and the government would have introduced evidence, that, based on these calls, physical surveillance, statements of cooperators, confidential informants, controlled buys involving the defendants and drug seizures, that the following drug amounts are attributable to each defendant: Specifically, Frederick Wendell McCray, a/k/a, "Dub," was responsible for five kilograms or more of cocaine, 500 grams or more of methamphetamine, and a quantity of heroin. Defendant, Kevin Williams Dukes, was responsible for 500 grams or more of cocaine, a quantity of methamphetamine, and a quantity of heroin. And Tyrone Cox is responsible for five kilograms or more of cocaine.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. STEWART: That's just Count 1.

THE COURT: Oh. Oh, lord. I can see why you wanted to do all these at once. Okay. I'm sorry. Do what you have to do.

MS. STEWART: No. That's fine.

As to Counts 2, 3 and 4, the government would have

established the following facts beyond a reasonable doubt:

THE COURT: And you can go slow. We're not in any big hurry.

MS. STEWART: Okay.

THE COURT: Just because I have a major hearing at 3:00 -- I'm just teasing. They're all equally important.

Just take your time. It's all good. The court reporter is the most important person in this room.

MS. STEWART: Yes, your Honor.

On October 20th, 2020, the North Charleston Police
Department executed a search warrant at 1448 Bexley Street,
the known residence of Frederick McCray. Prior to making
contact at the residence, detectives conducted surveillance
and observed McCray leaving the residence in a black Buick
LaCrosse as the driver and sole occupant of the vehicle.
After driving away from the residence, McCray stopped down the
street at 4327 Spruill Avenue, where detectives made contact
with him. McCray then openly stated to detectives that he had
crack and a weapon in the vehicle and gave consent to search
the vehicle. During the stop, McCray confirmed that he knew
the firearm was in the glove box and that the crack was his.

During a search of the vehicle, officers recovered a clear bag containing approximately 74 grams of an off-white rock substance and a digital scale from the center console, as well as a firearm, which is a Ruger, model 5.7 times, a

28-millmeter pistol, loaded with the same millimeter ammunition in the glove box. Two cellphones were also recovered from the passenger seat of this vehicle. Officers also recovered \$1,166 in U.S. currency from McCray's person. Lab results confirmed -- and had the government gone to trial, they would've proven beyond a reasonable doubt -- that the rock substance seized from McCray was 64.77 grams net weight of cocaine base, also known as crack cocaine.

Evidence that McCray possessed the firearm in furtherance of a drug-trafficking crime are as follows: The loaded firearm was physically proximate to the distribution quantities of crack cocaine. There was a large amount of U.S. currency and a digital scale, as well as the fact that McCray was a prohibited person carrying a firearm registered in his girlfriend's name. This is also supported by the fact that there were several wire communications of McCray, where he is repeatedly discussing the need to carry firearms and supply his drug-trafficking organization with firearms to protect the drug-trafficking organization and drug turf.

As to the 922(g) charge, the government would have proven beyond a reasonable doubt that McCray has numerous felony convictions that prohibit him from possessing a firearm, specifically including a 2004 conviction for distribution of cocaine, and a 2008 conviction for possession with intent to distribute cocaine base. Additionally, for his

2008 and 2004 felony convictions, McCray signed sentencing sheets acknowledging the Court's imposition of a sentence exceeding one year. And McCray also signed at least three Gun Control Act forms, dated April 5th, 2016; February 16th, 2006; and December 14th, 1999, acknowledging that he was prohibited from possessing a firearm or ammunition due to his status as a convicted felon. Law enforcement also confirmed with the South Carolina Department of Probation Parole and Pardon Services, that McCray has not received a pardon for any of his prior convictions.

As to the 922(g) charge, the government also proved that, based on an examination conducted by an ATF special agent on December 15th, 2021, both the firearm and ammunition recovered from McCray's vehicle and residence were not manufactured in South Carolina, and, therefore, traveled in interstate and/or foreign commerce. The agent also further examined the firearms and ammunition recovered and determined that they met the federal definitions of firearms and ammunition.

As to Counts 5, 6, 7 and 8, as to Defendant Cox, the government would have proven beyond a reasonable doubt the following facts: On October 28th, 2021, law enforcement executed a federal search warrant on two adjacent properties that Cox and a coconspirator used to store kilogram quantities of cocaine. These locations were 2316 Meeting Street Road in

North Charleston, which was also referred to as "Granny's House," and 2318 Meeting Street Road, which was a vacant lot that had two trailers on it, one open and one enclosed. In wire interceptions, Cox and his coconspirator specifically discussed kilograms of quantities of cocaine at the residence and trailer on these properties. There were also multiple intercepted phone calls of Cox telling a buyer to meet him at this location to supply them with narcotics.

And on October 28th, 2021, agents intercepted calls indicating that Cox was going to sell cocaine to another unknown male. Agents then observed Cox going in and out of his stash house and trailer. Cox then got into his vehicle, presumably to meet the unknown buyer. Agents coordinated with the North Charleston Police Department to conduct a vehicle stop of Cox. And a subsequent search when Cox was detained revealed small quantities of crack cocaine recovered from the scene. And during a search, they also recovered two cellphones from Cox's vehicle that were later identified as corresponding to target phones five and six.

During the execution of the search warrant, officers recovered suspected supplies for cooking crack cocaine, a third cell phone, cocaine powder, and suspected cocaine base inside the stash house, as well as a backpack containing suspected cocaine base and other narcotics in the enclosed trailer. Lab results confirmed -- and if the government went

to trial, they would've proven beyond a reasonable doubt -that the narcotics seized from Cox included 104.03 grams of
net weight of cocaine base, also known as crack cocaine, and
172.02 grams of net weight of cocaine powder, for a total of
276 grams of cocaine total.

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An unloaded Palmetto State Armory model PA-15 5.56 caliber pistol with two extended magazines and a box of 5.56 ammunition was recovered from the attic of this residence that was being used as a stash house above and in close proximity to the recovered guns. Had the government proceeded to trial, they would have introduced the following evidence to show that Cox possessed this firearm in furtherance of a drug-trafficking crime, specifically that the firearm was recovered in Cox's trap house, where Cox and his coconspirator would meet to store and pick up their supply of cocaine, cook powdered cocaine to convert it into cocaine base, and engaged in various drug transactions. Cox was also prohibited from possessing a firearm. Cox did not have permission from the owner of the property to reside at the house, providing further evidence that Cox possessed the firearm in furtherance of drug trafficking. And additionally, in at least one call, Cox and a coconspirator discussed gang violence related to drug activity and the need to protect themselves in case someone decided to violate them, by referring to ammunition, saying, "We need to start having ammunition laying around,"

and "That big mother-F-ing Bertha ain't gonna come out of the addict until a mother-f-er violates." This call clearly establishes that Cox had knowledge of the firearm and ammunition in the attic and were discussing the need to have it ready in the event that someone tried to interfere with their drug-trafficking organization.

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As to the 922(g) charge, Cox had several prior felony convictions that prohibit him from possessing a firearm or ammunition. These include a 2012 conviction for trafficking cocaine base, a 2012 conviction for distribution of cocaine base, a 2008 conviction for possession with intent to distribute cocaine, and a 2004 conviction for assault on a police officer. Additionally, four of these felony convictions, Cox had signed sentencing sheets acknowledging the Court's imposition of a sentence exceeding one year. Cox has also signed at least five different Gun Control Act forms, dated in 2002, 2003, 2005, 2009 and 2015, acknowledging that he was prohibited from possessing a firearm or ammunition due to his status as a convicted felon. Law enforcement also confirmed with the South Carolina Department of Probation Parole and Pardon Services that, as of November 17th, 2021, Cox had not received a pardon for any of his prior convictions.

Further, the government would have proven that, on December 15th, 2021, an ATF agent examined the ammunition

recovered from the attic and in the possession of Cox and determined that this ammunition was not manufactured in South Carolina and, therefore, traveled in interstate and/or foreign commerce. He also examined the firearm and ammunition recovered and determined that they met the federal definitions of firearms and ammunition.

As to Count 10, for Mr. Cox, the government would have established the following facts beyond a reasonable doubt: On October 18th, 2021, the defendant, Demetric Gantt, called Tyrone Cox, his narcotic supplier, to purchase 5 ounces of cocaine base, also known as crack cocaine, for redistribution. This phone call was intercepted pursuant to a court order authorizing the interception of wire communications on Cox's cellphone. Shortly after this call, law enforcement conducted physical surveillance of Gantt and observed him meeting with Cox at the parking lot of Burlington's at Northwoods Mall in North Charleston, South Carolina.

THE COURT: Okay. Hang on. Time out.

If you guys want to sit down, y'all can sit down.

MS. STEWART: Getting close, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. They've just been standing a long time there in shackles and all that.

DEFENDANT COX: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: You're welcome.

All right. Go ahead.

MS. STEWART: The physical surveillance also was captured on video. Gantt's Dodge Challenger pulled up to the parking lot, and then Cox's black Dodge Ram pulled up near him. Video surveillance captured Gantt going into Cox's truck to conduct the drug transaction. Gantt was then observed conducting a followup deal with an unidentified third party. North Charleston Police Department then conducted a traffic stop of Gantt immediately after he left and recovered three of the 5 ounces of crack cocaine. Lab results confirmed that had the government gone to trial, they would have proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the rock substance seized from Gantt and supplied by Cox was 79.28 grams net weight of cocaine base, also known as crack cocaine.

As to the wire communication counts, the government also would have proven that, on or about the dates that will be detailed by the government, in the district of South Carolina, the named defendants knowingly and intentionally did use a communication facility, to wit, a cell phone, to facilitate the commission of a felony under the Controlled Substances Act, to wit, conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute, possession with intent to distribute, and distribution of controlled substances. First, as to Count 16, there was a recorded call transmission on August 11th, 2021, labeled as "session 1861 on target phone one," which recorded

a communication between coconspirators Brown and Frederick McCray. In this call, Frederick McCray and Brown are discussing the police being on scene, and Coconspirator Brown is warning McCray, who is about to engage in a drug transaction, that he is going towards where the police are at, and Brown was advising McCray in this call to go a different direction so that he is not apprehended by police.

As to Count 17, this is a call that was intercepted on August 20th, 2021, session number 3757 on target phone one between McCray and Kevin Dukes. And in this call, Dukes is asking McCray to supply him with an ounce, referred to as "one" on the call of cocaine base, to resell for 1100 dollars, referred to in the call as "eleven." McCray tells Dukes to meet him to pick up the narcotics.

In Count 18, in a call that was intercepted on August 20th, 2021, session number 3827 on target phone one, between Frederick McCray and coconspirator, LaJustin Williams. In that call, Williams is discussing how he has five bricks, which was code for pounds of "ice" or "cream," which is known commonly as methamphetamine, that he wanted McCray to help him sell. Following this call, agents followed McCray to Williams' house, where the call indicated they discussed prices of Williams's methamphetamine on the same date.

As to Count 20, which was a call that was intercepted on August 28th, 2021, session number 6042 on target phone one,

between Frederick McCray and coconspirator, Terrell Myers, they are discussing the fact that -- McCray is discussing the fact that coconspirator, LaJustin Williams, also known as "Smurf," has six bricks of ice that he can't sell and he wants Myers' and McCray's drug conspiracy, or drug-trafficking organization, to sell that ice.

For Count No. 21, the call that was intercepted on September 3rd, 2021, was session number 7584 on target phone five. It's between McCray and Tyrone Cox, which is discussing -- McCray is asking Cox to supply him with cocaine for two narcotic sales, one for an ounce of cocaine base, which is referred to in the call as "hard," for 1400; and another for an ounce and a half of cocaine powder, which is referred to in the call as "soft." In response, Cox says that he has to open up a kilo, which he refers to as "the shit" to complete the sale.

As to Count 22, which is also a wire count, it was intercepted on September 14th, 2021, session number 9536 on target phone one, between McCray and Co-Defendant Smalls.

They are discussing -- McCray is asking Smalls if he has narcotics for sale. Smalls tells McCray that all he has left is 7 grams of powdered cocaine, which is referred to on the call as "clean;" 28 grams of crack cocaine, which on the call is referred to as "Turkey" and "made" (phonetic) as well.

Earlier calls to Cox and others around that time indicate that

McCray was out of cocaine, which was referred to as "product," and needed to buy some from Smalls. Shortly thereafter, Smalls was observed and filmed by agents as he arrived to McCray's trap house to sell cocaine.

As to Count 23, it's an intercepted call on September 15th, 2021, session number 9788 on target phone one, between McCray and coconspirator, Clarence Walker. Walker was surveilled on numerous occasions at a stationary pole camera but specifically the day before this call. And in this call, he is talking about the fact that he sold all of his crack and needs a resupply from McCray.

As to Count 24, which is an intercepted count, on September 21, 2021, session number 10967, target phone one, between McCray and coconspirator, Myers, in the call, McCray is discussing how Myers needs to keep selling ounces of cocaine to an individual named "Blaze," because he consistently buys ounces, which he refers to as "ones." Myers confirms that he recently gave Blaze an ounce for 950.

In Count 26, an intercepted call on October 8, 2021, session number 197, target phone five, between McCray and Cox, McCray is discussing buying an ounce, which he refers to as "one," of cocaine for redistribution. Cox is complaining about having to open a kilo, which he refers to as "the shit" (phonetic) or "brick" of cocaine to supply McCray.

As to Count 27, which was intercepted on October

18th, 2021, session number 2931, target phone six, between Cox and coconspirator, Demetric Gantt, in the call Gantt is telling Cox that he needs two ounces of cocaine base to sell right away, which he referred to two of them, saying: I'm going to resort them real fast for somebody. And then he needed an additional three ounces for himself: "Three of them things for me." After this call, law enforcement conducted the physical surveillance that was described previously that is the basis for Count 10.

As to Count 28, it's an intercepted call on October 24th, 2021, session number 1611, target phone five, between Cox and his coconspirator, Tyrone Wilson. They are discussing -- Cox is telling Wilson that he needs to meet him to access multiple kilograms of cocaine, which he refers to in the call as "Djangos" or "keys" for distribution that Wilson is holding.

THE COURT: Okay. And y'all can stay seated if you'd like.

Mr. McCray, do you agree with the prosecutor's summary of what you did?

DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?

DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox?

DEFENDANT COX:

1	THE COURT: And do any of y'all have any questions
2	for the prosecutor, Mr. McCray?
3	DEFENDANT MCCRAY: No, ma'am.
4	THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?
5	DEFENDANT DUKES: No, ma'am.
6	THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox?
7	DEFENDANT COX: No.
8	THE COURT: Have you understood all my questions, Mr.
9	McCray?
10	DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.
11	THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?
12	DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am.
13	THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox?
14	DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am.
15	THE COURT: Do you have any questions for me before
16	we go on, Mr. McCray?
17	DEFENDANT MCCRAY: No, ma'am.
18	THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?
19	DEFENDANT DUKES: No, ma'am.
20	THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox?
21	DEFENDANT COX: No.
22	THE COURT: All right. And how do you wish to plead,
23	Mr. McCray?
24	DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Guilty.
25	THE COURT: And, Mr. Dukes?

DEFENDANT DUKES: Guilty.

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THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox?

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DEFENDANT COX: Guilty.

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THE COURT: And are you guilty, Mr. McCray?

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DEFENDANT MCCRAY: Yes, ma'am.

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THE COURT: Mr. Dukes?

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DEFENDANT DUKES: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: It's the finding of the Court in the

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THE COURT: And, Mr. Cox?

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DEFENDANT COX: Yes, ma'am.

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cases of United States vs. Frederick Wendell McCray, and Kevin

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William Dukes, and Tyrone Cox, that each defendant is fully

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competent and capable of entering informed pleas. Their pleas

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are knowing and voluntary pleas, supported by an independent

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basis in fact and containing each of the essential elements of

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the offense. Their pleas are accepted, and they're now

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adjudged guilty of those offenses.

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So, you all are required to appear for sentencing. And written presentence reports are going to be prepared now

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by probation. So, you're going to be asked to give

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information to the officers for those reports. But your

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lawyers can be present with you during any questioning by the

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U.S. probation officers, if you wish. And you and your

24 25 lawyers will be able to read those presentence reports and

file any objections to them prior to sentencing. And I'll be

happy to hear from each of you or your family members at the sentencing hearings. Okay? So, you're all now referred on to Thank you. probation. Anything else? MS. STEWART: No, your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. MR. TOPOREK: May I approach, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes. I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. s/Lisa D. Smith, 6/7/2023 Lisa D. Smith, RPR, CRR Date